

the **KEY** *reporter*

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The Smithsonian Institution: New Programs in the Liberal Arts and Sciences

"We have a need for objects," S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has asserted. "Through them we can seek out the truth." If this is literally true, there are some 59 million paths to truth at the Smithsonian, and all of them are open to serious seekers. They are, of course, the items in the Institution's collections, and they are only a small part of the resources which the Smithsonian has to offer scholars.

From its very creation, the Institution has sought to be much more than merely the "Nation's attic." James Smithson, the English chemist who bequeathed his name and his fortune (half a million dollars) for the establishment of an Institution in Washington, stipulated in his will that it should exist "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

Many scholars and political leaders in the Institution's early years took this directive to mean a library. But Joseph Henry, the first Secretary of the Institution, and a preeminent scientist, envisioned the Smithsonian as a kind of "think center" at a time when there were few graduate schools. He instructed the Board of Regents, the governing body of the Institution, to proclaim as basic policy that: "The increase of knowledge by original research shall form an essential function" of the Smithsonian.

Much has been made of Henry's efforts to disengage the Smithsonian from the library, museum, and art gallery that Congress had also provided in the Act establishing the Institution. Henry was not hostile to the arts and the humanities. He was concerned that nothing of real value would be accomplished if the small sum of money available—only the interest from the endowment—had to be divided many ways. Henry intended that the Smithsonian should become the outstanding scientific research organization in the United States and he needed every penny to conduct research at the Smithsonian as well as support research elsewhere and publish the results.

One of Henry's most lasting contributions was the scholarly atmosphere that he fostered at the Institution. He meant the Smithsonian to be a community of scholars, a university without classrooms. Though he was unable to pay many of the scientists and scholars who came to work there, he often provided them with sleeping accommodations. During his time, dozens of promising young men worked at the Smithsonian without pay, living for weeks, months, and sometimes years in the nooks and crannies of what is known today as the Old Smithsonian Building. Occasionally they were subsidized for some piecemeal work they had done and this money helped pay for their meals, since they had to make their own boarding arrangements. The Smithsonian was home to Fielding B. Meek, the American paleontologist, who lived there most of his professional life. When George Catlin returned to the United States from Europe, destitute and ill, he came to the Smithsonian and spent the last six months of his life in a tiny room in one of the towers. As a young man David Starr Jordan, the first president of Stanford University, lived at the Smithsonian. In one of his books, he recalled that he lived off oysters from the Potomac and disposed of the shells behind the Smithsonian building until the neighbors complained.

The Smithsonian also aided young scholar-explorers who were setting off to survey the unknown West by providing them with instruments and collecting apparatus. In return for this support, the explorers brought back specimens for examination and classification, adding to the Smithsonian's collections. There was also an informal but active interchange between the Smithsonian and the universities. On occasion professors sent their most able young men to the Smithsonian with the recommendation that they be permitted to work there for a time.

Although the Smithsonian is better known today for its museums (4), art galleries (3), and zoo, its commitment to basic research and publication is unchanged from the early years. Science remains, of course, the major preoccupation of the

Smithsonian. But after years of giving nominal support to the humanities, the Smithsonian has indicated recently that it intends to support programs having a humanistic content. Dramatic evidence of the Smithsonian's "new look" was furnished when President Johnson appointed Secretary Ripley chairman of the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities. The Federal Council is composed of the heads of agencies concerned with the arts and the humanities and is charged with the responsibility of coordinating programs between the National Foundation on the Arts and the National Foundation on the Humanities and with related Federal bureaus and agencies. Within the Smithsonian itself, a Department of American Studies was established a little over a year ago. Though it has no collections of its own, the purpose of the department is to provide a "link between university graduate programs in American history and related studies and the Smithsonian's own resources of personnel, objects, manuscripts, and books." Most encouraging sign of all is that the humanities are now included in several newly established programs concerned with higher education.

Three years ago, the Smithsonian inaugurated a program of financial assistance for scholars and students in the sciences and the humanities. It is a program of visiting research appointments. The appointments are of three kinds: postdoctoral visiting research associateships; predoctoral internships; and research assistantships.*

Stipends for postdoctoral associateships range from \$10,500 to \$15,000 and are given to scholars (at least five years after completion of the Ph.D.) who are doing research in any "scientific or humanistic discipline related to the activities of the Smithsonian." The demand for these appointments is keen: last year 150 applications were submitted but only eighteen were approved. In the humanities, research projects included a study of Charles Francis Hall; a comparative study of the developing relations of science and government in Great Britain and the United States, 1860-1914; and a study on the nature of the achievements of American Victorianism, especially in the field of architecture.

Graduate students who are working on the Ph.D. or an equivalent degree and whose departments or universities approve their spending an academic year at the Smithsonian are eligible to apply for the predoctoral internships. The average stipend is approximately \$3,000, plus allowances for travel and dependents. Last year there were twenty-two graduate students working at the Smithsonian: seventeen were in the sciences, four in history, and one in fine arts. In history the projects included a study of theories of evolution and of race in nineteenth-century Latin America; the influence of an intellectual

elite on American politics, 1860-1900; and analyzing and clarifying the arguments of imperialists and anti-imperialists following the Spanish-American war.

Research assistantships are available to graduate students and to junior and senior undergraduates. The students work for a ten-week period at the Smithsonian either during the summer or during the academic year. The amount of the stipend—\$60-\$120 per week—is determined by the student's education and experience. Generally the students work on projects suggested by their supervisor and unlike the other two appointments, the student does not need to have a specific project in mind at the time he applies. In the academic year 1965-66 there were ten research assistants: three in science, four in history, and three in fine arts. Last summer fifty-two students held research assistantships with thirty-three in science, fourteen in history, and five in fine arts.

Cooperative education agreement is the name of another new program in higher education. Eleven universities have signed cooperative education agreements with the Smithsonian and negotiations are under way with one other university. The agreements are cooperative in the sense that once the university and the Smithsonian agree upon the specialization or field to be studied, either the graduate students at the university come to the Smithsonian to work or a Smithsonian staff member goes to the university to teach a course for a semester or two. Sometimes both are done. There is no financial compensation for the students who come to the Smithsonian but they receive credit for the work they do. The universities who have cooperative education agreements with the Smithsonian are: University of Cincinnati (paleobiology); Duke (marine sciences); George Washington (American studies, invertebrate biology, sedimentology, and museum techniques); Johns Hopkins (paleontology); University of Kansas (botany and paleontology); University of Maryland (American studies, fine arts, ornithology); University of Miami (invertebrate zoology); University of Michigan † (oriental art); University of Pennsylvania (history of science); University of Washington (oceanography); and Yale (paleobiology).

The Smithsonian also has an overseas program, established two years ago, in which American universities, museums, and other institutions of higher learning may do basic research in anthropology and the biological sciences in certain "excess currency" countries.‡ These are countries where the United States owns foreign currencies derived from the sale of agricultural commodities and which the Treasury has ruled are in excess of our normal needs. At the present time, the excess

(Continued on back cover)

* Inquiries and requests for applications should be addressed to the Office of Education and Training, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 20560. The deadline for applying for the postdoctoral research associateships is January 1, 1968 and for the predoctoral internships, January 10, 1968. Deadline for receipt of applications for the academic year 1967-68 research assistantships is November 15, 1967; for summer 1968, February 15, 1968.

† This program is of long standing.

‡ Inquiries concerning the program may be addressed to the Director, Foreign Currency Grant Program, Office of International Activities, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 20560.

Three \$1,000 awards are offered annually by Phi Beta Kappa for books that make a significant contribution to the advancement of scholarship. Winners of the Phi Beta Kappa Awards for 1966 were René Dubos, John Herman Randall, Jr., and Wilfred Stone. The 1966 awards were presented on December 2, at the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Senate.

The Phi Beta Kappa Award in Science went to René Dubos for *Man Adapting* (Yale University Press). This is the second time that a book by Professor Dubos, a microbiologist at The Rockefeller University, has won the Phi Beta Kappa prize. He received the 1963 award for *The Unseen World*. According to Professor Dubos, the dominant theme of *Man Adapting* is that "the states of health or disease are the expressions of the success or failure experienced by the organism in its efforts to respond adaptively to environmental challenges." That *Man Adapting* breaks new ground in a field still in its infancy—human ecology—was an important consideration in its selection by the award committee. One member of the committee had this to say about Professor Dubos's pioneering work: "Not content with making distinguished contributions to the field of antibiotics, he has, for more than two decades, viewed disease in the largest possible ecological framework, as an adaptation (or maladaptation) which must, in general, be dealt with by altering the whole ecological system, rather than 'cured' by one-shot methods. The ecological viewpoint is somewhat at variance with what we may call 'microanalytical methods,' which proved so successful in the adolescence of science, but which are now nearing the limits of their powers. It is intellectually difficult to alter our thinking from micro-analysis to the 'systems approach.'" Dr. Dubos's book is a good guide in this retraining process."

1966 Phi Beta Kappa Book Awards

RENÉ DUBOS
Man Adapting

JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, JR.
The Career of Philosophy:

From the German Enlightenment to the Age of Darwin

WILFRED STONE
The Cave and the Mountain:
A Study of E. M. Forster

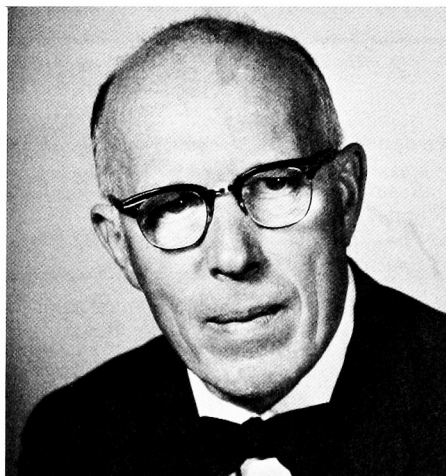
John Herman Randall, Jr., F.J.E. Woodbridge Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University, received the 1966 Ralph Waldo Emerson Award for *The Career of Philosophy: From the German Enlightenment to the Age of Darwin* (Columbia University Press). This is the second volume of a three-volume study of the history of philosophy in modern times. The first volume, *From the Middle Ages to the Enlightenment*, appeared in 1962. The final volume, which deals with the post-Darwinian period, has not yet been published. A member of the award committee described the book as the "work of maturest scholarship, rich in erudition and acumen, lively but free of idiosyncrasies and free of pedantry. It will remain our standard comprehensive history of philosophy for years to come."

The Ralph Waldo Emerson Award is offered in the fields of history, philosophy, and religion for "interpretative syntheses that carry forward the great tradition of humane learning."

The Christian Gauss Award, offered since 1951 for outstanding books in literary scholarship or criticism, went to Wilfred Stone for *The Cave and the Mountain*:

A Study of E. M. Forster (Stanford University Press). Mr. Stone is professor of English at Stanford. *The Cave and the Mountain* is the culmination of eight years' work during which Professor Stone twice visited E. M. Forster and shared "conversations, books, mementos, pictures, clippings, and glasses of wine." The book was described by one of the judges in these words: "The author writes well, makes his points with precision and without flamboyance or special pleading. . . . The discussion of the individual works is well related to the general thesis and is used to assess Forster's place in the literature of the early twentieth century. This concern with the condition of literature in England in the early twentieth century is a major theme of the book and is illuminated by frequent references to Forster's relations with the other major authors of his time. To me this book comes very close to the ideal literary biography. It reveals the man by reference to his works and criticizes the works in their relation to the man."

This year's competition was open to qualified entries published between July 1, 1965 and June 30, 1966.



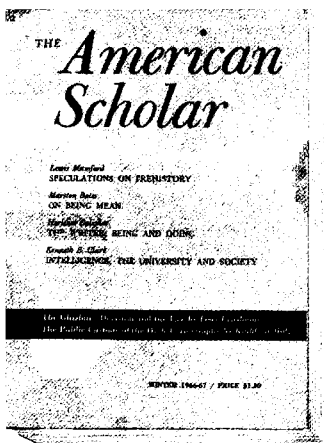
Winners of the 1966 Phi Beta Kappa Book Awards are (l to r) Wilfred Stone, René Dubos, and John Herman Randall, Jr.

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The Demolition of Walt Whitman Hall at Queen's College

Stephen Stepanchev

Shedding days, lives, selves I awake from shadow To the hiss of steam From clefts in a rock Where a snake is turning. I assemble myself In the rolling commotion of The freightyard in the sky, The horns, the doors, The aleatory music of Flushing, And drink my black potion, My daily hope.

I carry a bag, I wear The collar of my routine, I am disconnectedly connected To the street, casting A shadow. I am a dangling modifier Of the morning.

Look, a voice says, they are Tearing down Walt Whitman Hall. Blunt as father, the diesel Caterpillar Pushes at the walls, pipes, girders, The rooms that were hope's literature, The tender offices, The commas in the theme of love, The white dream Spun in heart-shaped leaves, The lilac rising, expanding, beside the walk.

A paw of shadow in the day's eye, The hole widens, undermining my smile.

Well, let them have it. Let the shovels work.

Stephen Stepanchev is professor of English at Queens College. He has written two books, Three Priests in April (1956) a collection of poems, and American Poetry Since 1945: A Critical Survey.

Sparrows rise in a cloud of dust As I climb up a rope and vanish, Dreaming among lost verbs. I have burned my identity card; An eraser crosses the blackboard of memory.

All my holdings are temporary, Like the revolutions of Monet's cathedral.

That old river spreads its fingers, Feeling the inner lands, And withdraws. I never swim Twice in the same river. The oak leaf returns, changed.

Is there a dry island in the river? Is there a Walt Whitman who stays? Is there a valley beyond the weather vane,

The iron death of stars, My daily demolition? Is there a lilac that lives forever? The accordion of the universe Swings into a lover's polka.

There, there on the crew-cut grass Mike and Susan are holding hands. It is a kind of therapy In the soft light, the lilac light. The architecture of a saving Illusion is in their eyes. They risk new buildings as I pass. "Hello," Mike shouts. "Doesn't it feel like summer?" "Yes, yes," I say. "I hope it doesn't rain."

Walt, be with them in their hope. Be with them in their harmony. Lost in the leaves of your lilac, They live in a green fire.

Mr. Stepanchev read his poem, "The Demolition of Walt Whitman Hall at Queens College" on the occasion of initiation ceremonies held by the chapter for new Phi Beta Kappa members.

New Books by TKR Reviewers

Frederick B. Artz: Memoirs of Childhood and Youth, 1894-1924. (Oberlin) Renaissance Humanism 1300-1550. (Kent State) The Development of French Technical Education 1500-1850. (MIT)

Earl W. Count: "Animal Communication in Man-Science: An Essay in Perspective" in Communicative Behavior in Animals—Some Theoretical Approaches. Edited by Thomas A. Sebok. (Indiana)

Lawrence A. Cremin: The Wonderful World of Ellwood Patterson Cubberly. (New York) The Genius of American Education. (New York)

Leonard W. Doob: Public Opinion and Propaganda. Revised edition (Archon) Ants Will Not Eat Your Fingers: A Collection of Traditional African Poetry. (Walker and Company)

Robert B. Heilman: Editor—Shakespeare's Cymbeline, the Pelican Shakespeare. (Penguin) Editor—Hardy's Jude the Obscure, in The Standard Hardy. (Harper & Row) Editor—Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew, in the Signet Shakespeare. (New American)

Norman J. Padelford: Editor (with Leland M. Goodrich)—The United Nations in the Balance: Accomplishments and Prospects. (Praeger)

reading *recommended by the book committee*

humanities

GUY A. CARDWELL, ROBERT B. HEILMAN,
GEORGE N. SHUSTER

social sciences

LEONARD W. DOOB, FREDERICK B. ARTZ,
LAWRENCE H. CHAMBERLAIN, NORMAN J. PADEFORD,

EARL W. COUNT, LAWRENCE A. CREMIN,

LOUIS C. HUNTER, RICHARD BEALE DAVIS

MARSTON BATES, KIRTLEY F. MATHER

natural sciences

Guy A. Cardwell

Cannibals and Christians. Norman Mailer. Dial. \$5.95.

A copious, free-swinging, violently egoistic collection of essays, stories, poems, and other short pieces written during the past six years. The poems and short-short pieces could be spared, but some of the essays, both social and literary, are good enough to intimate that Mr. Mailer may have missed his calling in concentrating on novel-writing.

Standards: A Chronicle of Books for Our Time. Stanley Edgar Hyman. Horizon. \$6.75.

These more than fifty book reviews selected from those Mr. Hyman wrote during 1961-65 for the biweekly *New Leader* are rational, lucid, often destructive, and combine to offer a brilliant survey of the contemporary literary scene.

The Fixer. Bernard Malamud. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. \$5.75.

The heavy pathos of this novel about a Jewish handyman in Czarist Russia is both alleviated and deepened by fantasy and richly comic dialogue. Accused of ritual murder, the reluctant scapegoat and victim is imprisoned and tormented for more than two years and finally achieves a kind of secular sainthood.

The Trial of Ezra Pound: A Documented Account of the Treason Case by the Defendant's Lawyer. Julien Cornell. John Day. \$5.

This volume focuses on the legal negotiations entered into during Pound's thirteen years of imprisonment on a charge of treason. At times repetitious and slow, the book will nevertheless be important to anyone interested in the poet or in dark corners of the law and what can happen to scapegoats of society.

The Achievement of William Faulkner. Michael Millgate. Random House. \$6.

Between an introductory survey of Faulkner's career as a writer and a concluding judgment as to his accomplishment are sandwiched shrewd, informed critiques of each of Faulkner's stories.

Engaged and Disengaged. Douglas Bush. Harvard. \$4.75.

Long a capable representative of and spokesman for the Academic Establishment, Professor Bush stands four-square in favor of common sense and the primal verities. His essays gathered here—many of them occasional or light—vary greatly in tone and importance. The more interesting are those which are seriously literary.

The Sins of the Fathers: Hawthorne's Psychological Themes. Frederick C. Crews. Oxford. \$6.75.

Useful and at times exciting as a rigorously Freudian interpretation of Hawthorne's romances, major short stories, and career. Perhaps the best corrective is prompt immersion in Hawthorne's works.

The Colloquial Style in America. Richard Bridgman. Oxford. \$6.50.

Few surprises, but this rather sketchy and subjective study opens up an important subject.

Also Recommended:

The Magic of Shirley Jackson. Preface by Stanley Edgar Hyman. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. \$7.95.

Poems, 1922-1961. Donald Davidson. Minnesota. \$5.

Necessities of Life: Poems, 1962-65. Adrienne Rich. Norton. \$4.50.

A World Elsewhere: The Place of Style in American Literature. Richard Poirier. Oxford. \$5.75.

Louis C. Hunter

America in the Market Place: Trade, Tariffs and the Balance of Payments. Paul Douglas. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. \$7.95.

A *vade mecum* to that wide, strange world in which few laymen feel at home. Written by an economist who has participated in the shaping of trade policies and programs, this volume combines historical survey with economic analysis within the framework of the author's views of the national interest and the interests of the "free world" and the underdeveloped nations. Nearly one-half of the space is given to "the balance of payments and an international monetary system."

The Age of Keynes. Robert Lekachman. Random House. \$6.

New Dimensions of Political Economy. Walter W. Heller. Harvard. \$3.50.

With this brace of studies, the second supplying the capstone to the historical structure erected by the first, there is no very solid reason why the interested layman should not join the swelling ranks of those claiming a measure of literacy in the new economics. Lekachman has provided an admirable account of the personality and career of Keynes and of his contributions to theory and to policy. Heller describes with clarity and subdued enthusiasm those golden months in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations when the Keynesian breakthrough was at last achieved. To those dis-

posed to believe in the idea of progress despite 20th century evidence to the contrary, these books will make particularly good reading.

When China Wakes. Robert Guillain. Walker. \$5.95.

This useful addition to the mounting body of reportorial literature on China is by a correspondent of *Le Monde* with considerable experience in the Far East. Something like one-half of the volume deals with the varied aspects of the Chinese economy, giving particular attention to the altered condition and course of industrial and agricultural development since the Great Leap Forward.

The Limits of American Capitalism. Robert L. Heilbroner. Harper & Row. \$4.95.

Probably in no other age has the future loomed so portentously over the present as today when the forces of technology and production, not entirely without human guidance, seemingly determine the character and course of social change. With his admirable gift for standing somewhat apart in observing the worldly scene, Heilbroner probes the future of the American economy and offers provocative suggestions as to the shape of things to come.

Enterprise in Latin America: Business Attitudes in a Developing Economy. Albert Lauterbach. Cornell. \$6.75.

If developing countries are to enter the promised land of high productivity and sustained economic growth, they must have not only a stock of capital and technical knowledge but a kit of appropriate attitudes and values. Lauterbach's study reports the results of an extended Latin American survey and discusses their meaning for policy and development.

The New Deal and the Problem of Monopoly: A Study in Economic Ambivalence. Ellis W. Hawley. Princeton. \$10.

This substantial study is much broader and more illuminating than the title may suggest, dealing as it does in some detail with "the NRA experience" and national economic planning as well as the anti-trust movement.

Revolution on the Pampas. A Social History of Argentine Wheat, 1860-1910. James R. Scobie. Texas. \$5.

Professor Scobie's volume will have interest alike to students of the frontier, of economic development and of agricultural and social change.

Frederick B. Artz

The Age of Charlemagne. D. Bullough. Putnam. \$15.

Now the best introduction to the subject in English; superb illustrations.

Vagabond Verse, Secular Latin Poems of the Middle Ages. Translated by E. H. Zeydel. Wayne. \$8.50.

Now the best available collection.

The Habsburgs. D. G. McGuigan. Doubleday. \$6.95.

Anecdotal history of the Habsburg family.

Europe of the Dictators, 1919-1945. E. Wiskemann. Harper & Row. \$6.95.

An excellent account of chapters of contemporary history.

The Romanovs. E. M. Almedingen. Holt, Rinehart, & Winston. \$5.95.

A fascinating tale of a great imperial dynasty.

Revolutionary Europe, 1783-1815. G. Rudé. Meridian. \$2.95.

Embodies much recent research in an effective account.

Men of Waterloo. J. Sutherland. Prentice-Hall. \$7.95.

A vivid account of last "Hundred Days" of Napoleon's rule.

Reformation and Society in 16th Century Europe. A. G. Dickens. Harcourt, Brace & World. \$5.50.

Good general survey of Reformation in light of recent scholarship.

Kirtley F. Mather

Issues in Science and Religion. Ian G. Barbour. Prentice-Hall. \$7.95.

A superbly perceptive and unusually comprehensive review and appraisal of the ideas advanced by men of science and men of religion concerning objectives, methodologies, and concepts in their respective areas of concern, all the way from Galileo to Daniel Williams and Nels Ferré, not omitting the author's own wise opinions.

The Territorial Imperative. Robert Ardrey. Atheneum. \$6.95.

This "personal inquiry into the animal origins of Property and Nations" is in essence a sequel to the author's *African Genesis*; with stress upon the "amity-enmity" theme, it embodies a wealth of fascinating information about animal behavior and an analysis of human nature that will stimulate thought on the part of all its readers and irritate or even infuriate some of them.

A Social History of Engineering. W. H. G. Armytage. M.I.T. \$10.

An amazing variety of information concerning the economic, political, and philosophical implications of the evolving technologies from the Stone Age to the Nineteen Sixties, with emphasis upon Britain; the author is professor of education in the University of Sheffield.

Human Nature in Geography. John Kirtland Wright. Harvard. \$10.

Fourteen papers, written between 1925 and 1965, dealing in one way or another with the impact of human emotions, motives, and behavior upon our geographical awareness and displaying a delightful mix of accomplished scholarship and puckish wit.

Mastery of the Air. Graham Sutton. Basic. \$4.95.

The Chairman of the Natural Environment Research Council of London here introduces the lay reader to the rapidly developing science and technology of mechanical flight with its new problems of supersonic transport aircraft and artificial satellites.

Molecules and Evolution. Thomas H. Jukes. Columbia. \$10.

A scholarly treatise for the serious student of the biochemical reactions responsible for the structure, functioning, and survival of living organisms and thus having a bearing on evolution.

The Noble Gases. Isaac Asimov. Basic. \$4.50.

Another of this competent author's expositions of scientific data and concepts in terms that catch and hold the attention of lay readers; recounts the "scientific reversal" that in recent years has made helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, and radon important elements in science and industry.

The Spectroscope. R. W. Reid. New American Library. \$6.00.

Another in the uniformly excellent paperbacks of the "Signet Science Library;" describes the spectroscope and its manifold uses in the scientific disciplines of today and tomorrow.

The Living World of the Sea. William J. Cromie. Prentice-Hall. \$6.95.

Deals dramatically and competently with the amazingly diversified life of the sea and the potentialities of the ocean's resources for human sustenance.

Otto Hahn: A Scientific Autobiography. Translated and edited by Willy Ley. Introduction by Glenn T. Seaborg. Scribner. \$7.95.

Although the justly famous author, Nobel Laureate and recipient of the Enrico Fermi Award, puts the emphasis upon his scientific work, he also provides personal reminiscences that connect him intimately with the sweep of world affairs during the dawn of the atomic age.

Prelude to Chemistry. John Read. M.I.T. \$2.95.

A fascinating account of chemistry's precursor, alchemy, and the *dramatis personae* responsible for its antics throughout the fifteen centuries, or more, of its existence.

Lawrence H. Chamberlain

Rush to Judgment. Mark Lane. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. \$5.95.

The Oswald Affair. Leo Sauvage. World. \$6.95.

Inquest. Edward Jay Epstein. Viking. \$5.

A lawyer, a journalist and a young academician, having reviewed the procedures and findings of the Warren Commission and having proceeded independently, with differing methodologies and dissimilar emphases, nevertheless reach basically the same conclusion: the Commission failed to achieve its mission, i.e., ascertain all of the true facts relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Each book has its merits and defects, due in part to the motivations, working methods, and special concerns of its author; each presents material that is disquieting. The three books taken together raise doubts as to the definitive character of the Report. It is hoped that the Commission will see fit to issue a response.

The Second American Party System. Richard P. McCormick. North Carolina. \$7.50.

A new hypothesis concerning the causes and nature of our party system during the Jackson period. The McCormick thesis adds another provocative line of speculative interpretation to the rapidly growing literature on early American party development. His particular emphasis—and contribution—lies in the structural mutations of individual states and regions. This monograph like others recently produced or now in process adds substantially to our understanding of an important sector of political history that has long suffered from neglect.

Political Parties and Political Development. Edited by Joseph La Palombara and Myron Weiner. Princeton. \$8.50.

This solidly packed volume represents a major contribution to the extensive literature on political parties. The chapters cover virtually the entire spectrum of democratic governments—and the term democratic is broadly construed. Each author has authentic credentials for his particular assignment; the writing is clear, the analysis penetrating, the result illuminating. The book is at once seminal and authoritative; it will become recognized as an important landmark in comparative politics.

Problems of Modern Democracy: Political and Economic Essays. Edwin Lawrence Godkin. Belknap-Harvard. \$5.95.

These essays from the pen of one of the most influential publicists of the late nineteenth century America have limited contemporary relevance. They are well worth reading, however, for the light they throw upon political attitudes of the period. Those who have thought of E. L. Godkin as one of America's leading social critics will welcome this book. It is more than likely, however, that they will be disappointed. Perhaps the most striking reaction one carries away is the distance we have travelled since Godkin adumbrated his views.

Public Opinion and Propaganda. Leonard W. Doob. Archon. \$12.50.

When this book first appeared eighteen years ago it broke new ground. It also cost much less. The years have dealt gently with Professor Doob and his concepts: the vocabulary has changed a bit but his book retains not only its validity but a certain freshness.

The Politics of Modernization. David E. Apter. Chicago. \$7.50.

An African expert and a political theorist blends his specialties to propound a theory of developing politics. His conceptual structure gives special point to his factual conclusions but even taken alone the conclusions convey important truths that American observers of the African scene should ponder.

The New Congress. Stephen K. Bailey. St. Martin's. \$3.95.

Dean Bailey takes another look at Congress after an interval of ten years. He finds numerous significant changes—so many that he uses the term revolution. One does not have to agree with his characterization—because some of the changes are more apparent than real. Nevertheless, this small

book is full of insights that help the reader to understand our parliamentary system.

Integration at Ole Miss. Russell H. Barrett. Quadrangle. \$4.95.

A faculty member recounts the events surrounding James Meredith's admission to the University of Mississippi. A dispassionate, factual report that will gain in documentary value as the process of integration continues.

Behind Closed Doors. Edward N. Costikyan. Harcourt, Brace & World. \$6.95.

An extraordinary ex-leader of Tammany Hall discourses on New York politics. The book is a blend of reminiscence, philosophy and prescription leavened by personal anecdote (generally good) and political humor (generally bad). The novelty of a Reform Democrat as Tammany boss is enough to attract wide reader interest and Mr. Costikyan does not disappoint. Aside from filling out the record on recent political history the book's chief contribution may well be its striking demonstration of the factors, ecological and demographic, that have changed the political face of New York.

An Examination of Role Theory. Jack J. Preiss and Howard J. Ehrlich. Nebraska. \$8.50.

The authors struggle valiantly to employ the elusive concept of role theory in a critical analysis of a state police system. Their findings are inconclusive.

Behavioral Approaches to Public Administration. Robert Presthus. Alabama. \$3.95.

Political Behavioralism and Modern Jurisprudence. Theodore L. Becker. Rand McNally. \$5.

Two recent products of the currently dominant emphasis in American political science. The Presthus volume blends interpretive exposition and empirical data. Dr. Becker's book is more impressive in its critical sections than in its constructive portion in which he presents a scientific analysis of the judicial process.

Earl W. Count

Stranger and Friend: The Way of an Anthropologist. Hortense Powdermaker. W. W. Norton. \$6.50.

The "Way"—to walk with men nor lose the common touch and the honest insight; to be measured humanist and compassionate scientist; to balance unavoidable dislike and ready admiration—here, in utterly simple talk, is a wise and fine anthropologist among Melanesians, white and colored Mississippians, Hollywood cinema-makers, Northern Rhodesians.

Crete. Nicholas Platon. Translated from the Greek (anon.). Archaeologia Mundi series. World. \$10.

Mycenae and the Myscnaean Age. George E. Mylonas. Princeton. \$18.50.

The first is another glorious album (cf. TKR, Summer 1966), wherein the author steps aside to let the monuments-in-pictures have their say, with but some promptings from him. Still, no general reader can understand their speech unaided; so the fuller text of the second book is welcome too—especially

from the author of *Eleusis* (TKR, Winter 1961-2).

An Introduction to American Archaeology: Vol. 1: North and Middle America. Gordon R. Willey. Prentice-Hall. \$16.95.

"Introduction"—but full-bodied and nourishing indeed, in text and illustration, from the earliest Americans to the end of archaeology.

People of Rimrock: A Study of Values in Five Cultures. Edited by Evon Z. Vogt and Ethel M. Albert. Harvard. \$9.95.

The long series of publications under the Harvard "Values Study" approaches its end with this volume, so the Five—Zuni, Navajo, Spanish-American, Mormon, homesteading Texan—are now compared. The earlier papers have been rather technical; but this book, many-authored, is fit for Everyman.

World Politics and Tension Areas. Feliks Gross. New York. \$10.

The values of culture set in another—though not conflicting—dimension. It has a thesis, induced from "case histories": Arapaho-Shoshone; Serbs - Albanians - Montenegrins; Silesia; Poland; New York City; Somaliland—that world politics symptomatize what really are antagonistic confusions of culture-values; and it advocates the case for a sophisticated cultural pluralism.

Krishna: Myths, Rites, and Attitudes. Edited by Milton Singer. East-West Center. \$6.50.

The great themes of any culture are caught up into its mythopoeic talent; which is why no one or two of our intellectual disciplines can ever begin to cope with their cosmos. Here, Occidental and (Occidentally-trained) Indian scholars—historians of religion and literature, Sanskritists, social-anthropologists, steered by one of the latter, combine upon a very great theme, and it is a happy symposium.

Report from a Chinese Village. Jan Myrdal. Translated by Maurice Michael. New American Library. \$95.

The village is Shensi, the villagers are contemporary, and about thirty of them relate of themselves. The author is, of course, a consummate ethnographer, and he likes people. Place this book beside his and his wife's *Chinese Journey* (TKR, Summer 1966).

Hsin Hsing, Taiwan: A Chinese Village in Change. Bernard Gallin. California. \$8.50. The greater society is breaking in on the village, and "it appears that the Japanese and Nationalist rule in Taiwan and Chinese Communist rule on the mainland have acted only as catalysts in the process of accelerated change."

Japan's Invisible Race: Caste in Culture and Personality. George De Vos and Hiroshi Wagatsuma. California. \$8.75.

Japan has its minority caste, but racially indistinguishable from the rest of the nation. It has lived, recognized and untouchable for centuries, by its imposed monopoly of "unclean" yet necessary occupations. "Integration" in Japan is having its Japanese events, strung upon some universal and not unfamiliar pattern.

The "Soul" of the Primitive. ("Les fonctions mentales dans les sociétés inférieures.") Lucien Levy-Bruhl. Translated by Lilian A. Clare. Praeger. \$8.

The Savage Mind. ("La Pensée Sauvage.") Claude Levy-Strauss. (Transl. anon.). Chicago. \$5.95.

Although time has touched the first of these and moved on, many will rejoice that now it is in English. The second—and its author has the stature of his senior—is a measure thereupon of the maturation of thought achieved in the most recent 3½ decades.

Sign, Image, Symbol. Edited by Gyorgy Kepes. Braziller. \$12.50.

As the sciences of man continue to grapple with the problem of man's uniqueness among animals, most surmisals collapse under cross-comparison; the while his capacity for symbol-making—superlative but not unique—waxes clearer. Twenty-two good symbol-makers—communication-theorist, psychologist, artist, designer, social scientist—bring together as rewarding a symposium on this capacity as may be found between two covers.

Also Recommended:

Most Ancient Egypt. William C. Hayes. Chicago. \$5.

An unfinished, posthumous manuscript.

The Soviet Far East in Antiquity: An Archaeological and Historical Study of the Maritime Region of the U.S.S.R. A. P. Okladnikov. Edited by Henry N. Michael. Toronto. \$6.

Central Asians Under Russian Rule. Elizabeth E. Bacon. Cornell. \$6.50.

Mountain Arbiters; The Changing Life of a Philippine Hill People. Edward P. Dozier. Arizona. \$10.

The People of Puerto Rico. A Study in Social Anthropology. Edited by Julian H. Steward. Illinois. \$10.

The Red Man's Religion: Beliefs and Practices of the Indians North of Mexico. Ruth M. Underhill. Chicago. \$7.95.

Indian Police and Judges: Experiments in Acculturation and Control. William T. Horgan. Yale. \$6.50.

Human Palaeopathology. Edited by Saul Jarcho. Yale. \$7.50.



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currency countries are: Burma, Ceylon, Congo (Kinshasa), Egypt, Guinea, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. Although the universities are listed as recipients of aid, the application for funds is made by the professor or professors who plan to undertake the research. Grants can be made only to American institutions, but the Smithsonian encourages the recipient of funds to make cooperative arrangements with institutions in the host country. On occasion, the Smithsonian will consider a proposal originating from a host country and will try to find, if necessary, an institution in the United States interested in participating in the proposed program.

The first year the program was offered, only projects in archeological excavations and research were considered. A number of universities received grants, among them, the University of Missouri (\$30,000) to investigate ancient Phoenician glass manufacturing sites in Israel; the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at the University of California, Berkeley (\$23,000) to test the utilization of cosmic rays to "x-ray" the Egyptian pyramids in search of presently unknown chambers; and the University of Colorado (\$3,660) to prepare a project to study prehistoric archeological and paleontological remains in Tunisia.

This year the Smithsonian broadened the program so that it might consider proposals in the anthropological sciences in general and in systematic and environmental biology. For purposes of the program, the Smithsonian defines anthropology as the study of man in its broadest sense, to include archeology, prehistory, physical anthropology, ethnology, and linguistics.

In the biological sciences, the Smithsonian is interested in research projects that are related to the goals of the International Biological Program. Most of this year's funds went to projects submitted by Smithsonian staff members, although several universities received grants, the University of Michigan

(\$16,300) for cytological studies of Indian mollusks and Johns Hopkins (\$41,000) for a study on the behavior and ecology of small mammals of Bengal, India. Next year the Smithsonian anticipates that additional funds will enable more universities to participate.

The programs discussed above are but a few of the many opportunities available to scholars and students who want to undertake research in the sciences, the humanities, or the arts under the auspices of the Smithsonian. But they serve to underscore the Institution's commitment to basic research and to encouraging scholars and students to participate in its programs. Over a century ago Secretary Henry asserted that:

The collections of the Institution are intended for original investigation, for this purpose the use of them, under certain restrictions, will be given to any person having the knowledge and skill necessary to the prosecution of researches of this character. It is not the policy of the Institution to hoard them up for mere display, or for the special uses of those who may be immediately connected with the establishment. Cooperation not monopoly . . . is the motto which expresses our principle of action.

Recently Secretary Ripley restated this policy in testifying before a House Appropriations subcommittee. He said:

We feel that we are especially well suited to serve scholars and scientists because of our unique scientific and cultural collections and the labs and workshops that exist in connection with them. . . . Most particularly the company of scholars and research workers that constitute the Institution itself are a very substantial asset. The interchange of Smithsonian staff with students and scholars from other institutions of learning throughout the country and in some cases foreign lands is most important. . . . In many ways we find that we are uniquely qualified to develop young specialists coming along in areas of knowledge not currently being pursued by the universities.

It is in this spirit of cooperation that the Smithsonian invites scholars and students to join with it in carrying out its mandate of increasing and diffusing knowledge among men.

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